THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 457. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENG TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed on *the 31st ultimo*. Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney, W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS AND SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent. per Annum.
Six do.,	„ 6	„
Twelve do.,	„ 7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry,
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.* 2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,....................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,...............	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Account Books.
Paper of all sizes, ruled and plain.
Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes.
Music Books.
Wax, Tape, Wafers, &c., &c.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godowns lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News,* Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards,....	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a General Agency & Commission Business at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. Adolph Voget is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.
30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having closed their Mercantile business at this place, and intending to leave in about a fortnight, request all persons Indebted to them to make settlement of their accounts and that all Claims against them may be sent in for payment.

Kumoo Hajee Yacoob Sons & Co.
7my Shanghai, 29th April, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine, A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 26	Singapore.	April 2
Bombay,	Mar. 16	Hongkong.	April 12
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Feby. 12
Galle,	Mar. 24		

Mail of 10th March from London *via* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 1st May. Last year it was received on 2d of May, per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong,	Dec. 30	Received per post
Shanghai,	„ 22	*via* Marseilles,.. Feb. 11 *via* Southampton, „ 15
Hongkong,	Jan. 15	Per Electric Telegraph,
Shanghai,	„ 8	Feb. 21.

MARRIAGES.

At Hoongkow in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission, on Tuesday the 26th April, by the Rev. K. C. Wong, Miss Sie King-meh to Mr. Wong Kwan-yuen.

At Hoongkow, in the School-house Chapel of the Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on Friday, the 29th inst., by Pwan Echun, Native Pastor, Miss Choo Que-zee to Mr. Wang Chun-foo.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 29th April, 1859.		*Ending 29th April, 1858.*	
23,—	*Max.* 65	*Min.* 54	*Max.* 63	*Min.* 44
24,—	„ 56	„ 52	„ 81	„ 48
25,—	„ 61	„ 56	„ 72	„ 51
26,—	„ 69	„ 57	„ 60	„ 52
27,—	„ 70	„ 59	„ 66	„ 45
28,—	„ 70	„ 55	„ 67	„ 45
29,—	„ 70	„ 51	„ —	„ 46

To be continued weekly.

◆

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange..............No quotations.

Opium.

Malwa

April	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
23,	—445 —	455 —
25,	—445 —	455 —
26,	—445 *a* 450	450 *a* 455
27,	—445 —	455 *a* 460
28,	—445 —	455 *a* 460
29,	—445 *a* 450	460 —

Patna

April	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	Old 1857, Tls.
23,	—550 —	545 —	525 —
25,	—550 —	545 —	525 —
26,	—545 *a* 550	545 —	525 —
27,	—555 —	550 —	530 —
28,	—555 —	550 —	530 —
29,	—550 *a* 555	535 *a* 560	—

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. J. Dent, and E. Webb. Per *Minnihaha*, Messrs. Borradaile, and Lemann.

Departed.—Per *Egmont*, Messrs. Rowland Hamilton, and Escherich. Per *Maryland*, Capt. Douglas Frazar, Mr. Charles Horel, and Rev. Mr. Liggins. Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. John Dent, E. Webb, E. H. Green, and Mugford. Per *Shanghai*, Messrs. David King, Jr., C. T. Elmstone, C. Ryxhkan, Forster, and Deacon. Per *Maria*, Messrs. C. A. Wild, and Edward King.

◆

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
March 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. Cobb.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Messrs. J. B. Haines, G. Stokes, Middleton, Frazer, Eusden, Fletcher, McDonald, Hare, Dr. Wyburg, Jukes, Wyse, Mayers, Hope, and Ellis, Miss Cole.

For Singapore, Hon'ble F. W. Bruce, Messrs. Rumbold, St. Clair, and Wyndham, Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Mr. J. W. Ashby, (Secretary), Lieut. G. A. Douglas, (Flag).
March 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. G. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone and infant.

For Hongkong, Revd. J. C. Armistead, Messrs. Heard, Heard Jr., and J. Moul Jr.

The mail of 10th March from London is considered due here to-morrow, the 1st of May, bringing acknowledgement of dates from hence to 7th January.

The next mail is appointed to leave on Sunday morning, May 15th. It should arrive in London on or about 15th July. Answers may be expected on 14th September.

Lord Elgin arrived at Galle on the 21st of March. The Steamer of 10th March by which the hon'ble Mr. Bruce was to leave England was due at Galle on the 5th of April; her stay there should be but 12 hours unless she arrives before time; the *interim* being so short it is not unlikely that the Earl will resign the *Furious* to the new Ambassador, unless the *Magicienne* be at Galle, and proceed to Suez with his suite in the P. & O. Company's Steamer, provided no other be at his disposal. Remembering in how small a space his lordship and staff stowed themselves in the Gun-boat *Lee*, returning from the Yang-tsze, the inconvenience of close packing on board the Calcutta Steamer may not have deterred him.

Excursionists will now, we hope, be less subject to molestation from the villagers at the Hills after the punishment of one of those who lately attacked the party of gentlemen as related in our last Number.

On the facts being represented by Her Majesty's Consul to the Taoutai a Chinese officer, accompanied by one of the boatmen, proceeded to the village at the foot of Joss-House Hill (Shin Shan) and took one of the men into custody, who was handed over to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai. On being identified by the foreigners, as the chief delinquent, he received 200 blows with the bamboo and was condemned to be exposed, in a cangue, from 10 o'clock until 2 every day, for one month, in front of the Foreign Maritime Custom House, where he may be seen.

Her Majesty's Consul explained to the prisoner the reason of his punishment and told him to warn the country people, on his return, that they would be treated in like manner if they insulted foreigners.

An amateur photographer is going to take the likeness of the culprit with the wooden collar round his neck, and copies will be exhibited to the country people, *in terrorem*.

We cannot close this notice without expressing our satisfaction at the prompt and effectual manner in which Mr. Robertson has acted and obtained redress.

On Thursday evening last some persons who, from certain circumstances that have transpired, are supposed to have been foreigners, entered a house recently erected within the Race Course enclosure, at a short distance from the Mar-loo gate, and destroyed the furniture and every thing within it. The police are in search of the depredators.

We have abstained from taking any notice of the reports that have reached us lately from Ningpo of the practice of levying black-mail and granting passes to Chinese boats, established by some lawless foreigners at Chusan and its neighbourhood, because we knew that Captain Shadwell, H. M. Senior Naval Officer on this station, was proceeding there to investigate the matter and that we may be able to give the facts of the case more correctly hereafter. Capt. Shadwell left here in H. M. Gun-boat *Lee* on Tuesday morning for Ningpo.

We have received information from that port that on Sunday evening last a large party of sailors from different ships in the harbour and others of the gang that live on shore, were revelling in a small grog shop kept by a german and his wife, when a quarrel ensued followed by a fight, and that a young man belonging to the *Maury* who, attracted by the noise, had stepped in to see what was the matter, was killed by stabbing, and another man was wounded. We hope the presence of H. M. Senior Naval Officer will be availed of by the Consul to take some measures to prevent the recurrence of these frequent atrocities at Ningpo.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—You will oblige, by giving me the name of the person who "*Communicated*" to your paper of Saturday last, an account of the Shanghae Races. The unwarrantable liberty taken by him in making *me*, the subject of an offensive personality, cannot be overlooked, and I must say, shows an equal, and lamentable want of good taste, in both author and publisher.

In England, *Gentlemen*, deprecate personality to the utmost, and it is generally found to exist offensively in those of God's creatures, whose poverty of intellectual resources, and defective education, induce them to this breach of good manners in the hope of shining as humourists, however, be that as it may, I do not assert my own solitary opinion, when I characterise the liberty taken with myself, as a piece of unpardonable impertinence, and in fact if anything could add to this heinous departure from the rules of good breeding, it may be found in the simple fact, of my being a total stranger in the settlement, and therefore entitled, I *think* to some *slight* approach to courtesy from *any* member of this community, but more especially from the wielder of that powerful engine for good or evil, "the Press." I think it expedient that your correspondent should be taught the general usage of civilized society both for his own sake, and that of the residents of Shanghae, among whom, he has had the good fortune to have his tent pitched. You will therefore reveal to me the name of your correspondent, or I call upon you to publish this letter in your next impression of the *North-China Herald.*—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE L. PIFFE.
Proprietor of "the Griffinish looks and 'Dun' Pony."

Shanghae, 27th April, 1859.

[We choose the alternative and publish the letter of Mr. Piffe, thanking him for solving the question of identity, thereby relieving us from the indignation of those who,—not having yet passed through the first stage of life in the East, known as "griffinhood,"—might have taken the allusion to themselves. Happily we have received only the gentlest reproof from the fair ones whom the bonnets,—alluded to in the same article,—appear to fit. Their displeasure would give us more uneasiness than the wrath of Mr. Piffe.—Ed.]

ECCLESIASTICAL.

On Sunday last, the 24th inst., being Easter Day, two Chinese converts, an old man and a youth, were baptized at *Hoong Kow*, in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, Missionary in Charge.

At the same place, on Tuesday the 26th, the marriage of two Chinese Christians took place; the officiating minister himself—Rev. K. C. Wong—being also a Chinese. This last circumstance gave a special interest to the occasion, it being the first instance, so far as we know, in which *all* the parties concerned were at once Chinese, and Christian, and Protestant. No doubt among the Roman Catholic converts, the marriage ceremony has been performed by native priests; but on the occasion now recorded those present had the satisfaction of hearing the simple and solemn ritual of the Episcopal Service, used in the Chinese language to unite together, as man and wife, those who till within a few years past were not aware of what Christianity was.

In all that concerns attire, the scene was distinctively Chinese; if we except the white surplice of the officiating minister. The bride was entirely hidden away under the red robes and crown-shaped head-dress and red-crape veil of the *Ming* dynasty costume, which is still used on these occasions—the Tartar conquerers never having been able to carry the point of changing it. The bride-groom, on the contrary, and also the two bridesmaids, were dressed—the latter very tastefully—in the ordinary full dress of the present time.

Altogether the tableau, as it struck the eye; and the scene, in its deeper significancy, as inaugurating the recognition of the Christian law of marriage; was exceedingly interesting: one could not help hoping that, not very long hence, the "Wedding Ring," with all its tender and hallowed associations, might be counted among the established institutions of the families of China.

A similar ceremony took place on the 29th inst, in presence of H. B. M. Consul, and a goodly number of foreign residents, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman; when the addition of music by way of introduction to the Service, and a profusion of flowers and garlands, gave an appropriate air of festivity to the occasion. The chief impression that seemed to be left on the minds of the adult Chinese present was, that this way of marrying is particularly *definite* and *satisfactory*.

E. W. S.

JAPAN.

We have dates from Nagasaki to 13th instant. Mr. Townsend Harris, American Consul General, had arrived there in the U. S. S. *Mississippi* from Simoda; he would stay about a week and then return to Simoda. H. N. M. ship *Bali* was about to sail to Yedo by the Sawa Nada to survey that sea and afterwards proceed to Hakodate and Niegata. There was no late news from Yedo.

A list of Shipping in another column is continued from our last and contains some arrivals and departures omitted before.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—In your number of 26th March, we read with a great deal of interest the extract of a letter from Dr. Macgowan addressed to a gentleman in London, dated Nagasaki 24th February 1859. The polished style and becoming tenor of this letter makes it, to me, an agreeable task to send you some reflections on certain of its points, which would otherwise lead many people into error in regard to the present intercourse between foreigners and the Japanese.

1. Dr. Macgowan states "The present English trade at Nagasaki seems to rest on courtesy." This is not accurate, as in the convention concluded by Admiral Sir James Stirling the same favored nation proviso has been inserted as in Commodore Perry's treaty. Therefore British subjects have the same right to trade at Nagasaki, under the Dutch treaties, as the Americans.

2. The writer states that "the Mexican Dollar is the only foreign coin brought to Nagasaki." The Dutch treaty allows the importation of Dutch coin, as well as Mexican dollars, and the Japanese treasury exchanges them as well as French, English and Russian coin by weighing against Japanese coin.

3. Dr. Macgowan errs in stating that "Commerce is subject to an intervention of the treasury department of Government yet more directly, in general mercantile transactions, a hindrance which will continue four months." Commerce is in no way subject to any intervention of that body. Every one is allowed to trade immediately with the Japanese. The writer has probably accepted as a rule, the fact that some English and American traders, have preferred to do business only with the treasury.

4. He says that Japanese merchants are "a degraded and therefore an unenlightened class." We trust that by further intercourse everyone will be convinced there are in Japan, as elsewhere, degraded and unenlightened but also honorable and very well bred and clever merchants.

5. What Dr. Macgowan means by the words, "The amount allowed to be imported and the price of the article (sapanwood) where fixed, paying the comfortable profit to Mynheer of 1,200 per cent" we do really not understand. We fear that Dr. Macgowan mentions, more than once, matters which it would be difficult to him to prove. In the days to which he refers, the main profits on Sapan-wood belonged to the treasury.

6. In latter years only *one* and not *two* Dutch vessels were employed in the trade with Japan. It seems that Dr. Macgowan has copied the general mistake printed in every book, written or copied about Japan, instead seeking good information.

7. That the Japanese Government has lately granted to a skipper permission to try the effect of a coating of tar on the head of Japanese offenders as a punishment, can hardly be admitted, this would mislead many skippers as to their behaviour in Japan, it therefore may be useful to inform the public that the skipper of an English vessel lately had a stop put to unloading his ship for having flogged a Japanese coolie for theft, although the coolie was then in confinement under charge of one of the Japanese officials, and it was only through the interference of the Dutch Commissioner in his favour that the Governor allowed him to proceed with the unloading of his vessel.

8. That Dr. Macgowan has visited an island belonging to the Prince of Fizen where several coal mines are in operation is very well known at Desima, and we think the reprimand given by the Prince well deserved, as by all the treaties with Japan it is expressly forbidden to transgress the fixed boundaries.

9. That the exportation of coals should be restricted to small quantities is not accurate, at least it is not limited by the treaty, and several vessels, some of 1,200 to 2,000 tons, have taken a whole cargo of them.

10. In regard to the new boundary line between the territory of Russia and Japan on the island of Saghalien, Dr. Macgowan is in error, because in the treaty between the two powers no boundary line has been fixed, on the contrary such an arrangement has been postponed.

11. The wax-tree which Dr. Macgowan hopes to introduce in the United States has been exported many years since by the Dutch, to Java and Europe.

12. Dr. Macgowan thinks that the ingenious mechanic who made the little steamer of the *Prince of Sats'ma*, must have seen the *Mississipi* or *Susquehanna*.! This small steamer was built in 1851, long before the appearance of the American fleet in Japan, and moreover every one who has seen the little steamer, must at once be convinced that the mechanic who made the engine, never saw an engine before.

13. We understand that Dr. Macgowan as a true American, attributed to Mr. Townsend Harris the distinction made between the importation of opium in Japan and the free exercise of the Christian religion; but in fact the abolition of the trampling on the cross and the free exercise of the Christian religion was first obtained by the Dutch additional Treaty of 1857, as given in the *North-China Herald* of 5th March last.

14. Dr. Macgowan states that the Dutch Commissioner in his despatch to the Government of the Netherlands refers to "American Missionary enterprise" with disapprobation. It ought to be understand, however, that the Dutch Commissioner in his dispatch alluded to the following words of Commodore Perry's narrative, page 590.

"One circumstance occurred which, says Com-"mander Adams, made me feel a little ashamed "...... The Governor of Simoda, sent off "bundle of religious books, which he said, Bet-"tinger (one of the Chaplains of Commodore "Perry's squadron) had left there clandestinely, "which was contrary to Japanese law and not "right; and he begged me to take them away "with me, which I agreed to do."

15. The assertion of Dr. Macgowan that the Dutch treaty secures the exercise of the Christian religion in burial grounds is not quite correct; it being provided by that treaty that the performance of their religion is also allowed to the Dutch in their residences, while the assertion of that gentleman that "at a recent interment the burial cortege was detained at the grave until the Chaplain of expediency, a Buddhist Priest, arrived to conduct the service of his faith over the remains of a Christian," is a deviation from the truth which we cannot allow. It is true that at every funeral of a foreigner at Nagasaki, the Buddhist Priest has been allowed to send up his prayers at the grave, in the same manner as Commodore Perry describes in his Narrative page 412 in the following words:

"The place chosen for the burial was near a "Japanese place of interment, with stone idols and "sculptured headstones, and as the procession "came up, a Buddhist Priest, in robes of richly "embroidered silk, was observed already on the "ground. Mr. Jones read the service of the "Protestant Episcopal Church, and while he was "officiating the Buddhist priest sat near by, on a "mat, with an altar before him, on which was a "collection of scraps of paper, some rice, a gong, "a vessel containing saki, and some burning in-"cense. The service having been read, the body "lowered, and the earth thrown in, the party re-"tired from the grave. The Buddhist priest then "commenced the peculiar ceremonies of his re-"ligion, beating his gong, telling his rosary of "glass and wooden beads, muttering his prayers, "and keeping alive the burning incense."

Whatever may be the different opinions of theologians about the funeral service for a Christian, we believe that if a Christian was unfortunate enough to lose his son on the shores of Japan, it would be a consolation for him to know that his remains had been respectfully interred by a Japanese priest according to the customs of the Japanese religion, and not thrown on shore a prey to the ravens.

We certainly agree with Dr. Macgowan that "Missionaries, to be useful, must first render themselves acceptable to the ruling classes." but we cannot understand how, if imbibed with this truth, he acted so contrary to it by issuing, as he says himself, copies of the New Testament, written in English and Chinese to young interpreters. Knowing that by doing so he exposed the Japanese to lose his head, it seems incompatible with the high flown name of an American Christian Physician, to act in the way Dr. Macgowan has done during his stay at Nagasaki.

Certainly a stay of five weeks in a country is, as Dr. Macgowan says, an imperfect qualification for discanting on the character of the people around, but we are sorry to see by the statements of that gentleman that it is long enough to get much inexact information which is apt to do a great deal of harm, if exposed with such a clever pen as Dr. Macgowan has at his disposal.

K.

Desima, 12th April, 1859.

THE NINGPO CHINESE HOSPITAL.

Ningpo, *April 20th*, 1859.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—If you give me space in your columns, I will trouble you with one more communication concerning the Mission Hospital which I have had the great privilege to establish at this port.

After laying this statement of the case before your readers, I mean to leave them to form their own judgment on the subject. If Mr. Hollingworth, and "An unsatisfied Donor" continue to overlook, or shut their eyes to, the reports and facts already brought forward, and choose to assume, that the Ningpo Hospital is a public institution raised by public funds, it will be altogether unnecessary for me to meet any arguments based on these false premises. And if they acknowledge the truth of the statement contained in my first communication to your paper on the subject, viz: "That the Hospital is entirely supported from the proceeds of my practice among the few foreigners residing here, and also that the larger part of the funds expended in erecting it has been derived from the same source," the absurdity of their own past proceedings, ought to be as patent to themselves as, I doubt not, it is to all unbiassed persons who have taken an interest in the discussion.

The Shanghae subscription was given to me unconditionally, to assist in a work commenced long before that money was received, and which I may add, could have been completed without that help, by submitting to a short delay.

To make the case plain, let us suppose, it was understood, as in a Joint Stock Company, that for every share of ten dollars purchased by the Shanghae subscribers, they would be entitled to a vote in the future management of the institution, then I have more votes myself, not to speak of the Ningpo subscribers, than all the Shanghae Community together, because, I have contributed much more than the amount of their subscriptions. Is it not absurd, then, I ask, for a few of that body to dictate arrangements which *would reduce me to the level of a ten-dollar subscriber, and make me the tenant of those whose interest in the institution is very much less than my own.* But I know too well the character of the mercantile community at Shanghae, to believe, that any of them, who understand the circumstances under which the hospital has been got up, sympathize with Mr. Hollingworth in the course he has taken.

The three questions which "An Unsatisfied Donor" says the Shanghae community had a right to ask me, you will observe refer to an institution founded and supported by public funds, which is not true of the Ningpo hospital; for, as has already been clearly stated, the Ningpo and Shanghae subscribers, although liberal and handsome, are very far short of being the whole money expended in erecting it. The three questions however, have already been answered.

Before *one dollar* of the Shanghae subscription *was used* the site on which the hospital stands had been purchased and raised eleven and a half Chinese feet, on the side next the river; two walls of hewn stone,—one eleven and a half Chinese feet high, the other averaging between four and five feet,—had been built on a strongly piled foundation to support the newly made ground; the Chapel, Dispensary, and Consulting-room were all finished; and the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The Shanghae and Ningpo subscriptions, as before stated, built the front portion of the hospital, which stands on a site prepared at very great expense, by me, before the subscriptions were received.

In reference to the other moneys which "An Unsatisfied Donor" says I received from Shanghae, let me say, that a little more than four years ago, when residing at Shanghae, a friend gave me one hundred dollars to assist in establishing an hospital at that port, and, by the advice of the donor, I tried to rent Chinese premises in or near that city. Having failed in this, and having accepted an invitation to come and settle at Ningpo, I wished to return the money; but my friend requested me to bring it here and use it for the purpose for which it had been given. Now soon after settling at this port, that money was expended, exactly, I believe, as the donor wished, in establishing an hospital; which has been continued and supported by my own efforts for three and a half years. The only other money received from Shanghae is a donation of fifty dollars which the late Mr. Beale, shortly after his last visit to Ningpo, and long before the Shanghae community had been invited to subscribe, authorized his agent here, to give to the funds of the hospital; and which, of course, is in the Ningpo list of subscriptions.

With regard to Mr. Winch's circular, the mistakes alluded to were contained in his remarks relating to the mode of my support and the purchase of the ground,—statements which do not seem, to me, to affect the case at all, so far as the Shanghae subscribers are concerned. And no one reading carefully my reference to them could, for a moment, suppose I meant anything disrespectful to that gentleman; on the contrary, I respect and esteem him, and believe he has sincere pleasure in doing good and in helping forward any good works. He was on a visit at Ningpo, about two years ago when so many Portuguese were killed, and, on that occasion, exerted himself in a very praiseworthy manner to afford relief to the wounded, sending all he could find, to the Ningpo hospital, where he visited them from time to time. It was then, when he founds I would accept no remuneration for receiving and attending to the patients he had sent, and when he was informed that the proceeds of my practice were not only sufficient to support the hospital, but left a balance with which I was preparing to build a new one, that he asked to be allowed to collect subscriptions at Shanghae to aid in what he considered a good work. I mentioned to him that certain merchants at that port had promised me to subscribe if I decided on asking aid; but not one word was said about vesting the hospital in the hands of Trustees, for I would have declined the assistance if that condition had been imposed.

I am sure if Mr. Winch had come to Ningpo, under the circumstances in which Mr. Hollingworth visited us, he would have had great pleasure in telling the Shanghae people what he had seen, and the condition in which the hospital was found: but poor Mr Hollingworth, sinking under the load of supposed responsibility, and only anxious to get "Trustees" to share the burden, forgets to tell he had seen any hospital at all. Now, in my opinion, the most satisfactory way in which he could have discharged his duty to the Shanghae subscribers would have been simply to tell them what he had seen. I believe the report would have been received with satisfaction by nine-tenths of those who take an interest in such work.

As I have determined that my portion *shall not be put into the hands of "Trustees;"* as the Ningpo subscribers do not wish their part so disposed of; and as the Shanghae funds defrayed the expense of only part of a building which stands on my ground, it is impossible to put the Shanghae share into the hands of "Trustees." I see therefore no other mode of satisfying dissatisfied subscribers, but, by refunding their money. And I beg now to say that if any subscriber is still dissatisfied, the full amount of his subscription will be returned on application.

In conclusion, let me say, that it will give me very great pleasure to show subscribers the hospital and explain my arrangements, but, that so long as I have the honour to support it myself, it is not my intention to obtrude on the public, reports of my own humble efforts for the good of the Chinese.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

W. PARKER.

Shanghae, *27th April*, 1859.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Having but recently left Ningpo after a two years residence and having been, throughout that time, in very frequent communication with Dr. Parker, I now feel called on to address you on the subject of the attack just made upon him by means of various letters in your columns.

I premise that Dr. Parker is a regularly educated medical man whose professional services are at once indispensable, and have given great satisfaction, to the foreign residents at Ningpo; also that, contrary to what has been insinuated, he does not take advantage of the absence of a competitor to charge higher for his attendance than do the several competing practitioners at Shanghae.

Dr. Parker, during nearly the whole of the two years of my stay at Ningpo, had his house and Chinese hospital,—a rented building,—on the northern bank of the river. But about the end of last year, he began to receive patients at the new hospital on the southern bank. That building was, however, then still not quite finished, a circumstance that will sufficiently account, to everyone disposed to fair construction, for an otherwise much occupied man's having delayed, from month to month, his promised public acknowledgment of the Shanghae monies. To the remitter of these monies, he did send an acknowledgement immediately on their reaching his hands.

What was then done with them? As to this, I am personally able to testify, apart altogether from Dr. Parker's own declarations, that the new Chinese hospital erected by him must have cost double or treble the amount of the Shanghae subscriptions. And that is without counting in any remuneration for Dr. Parker's personal attention and supervision,—without which the hospital would assuredly not have been so well situated, well planned and well built as it is. It stands there, of itself an excellent "account" of the way in which the money has been expended, and an account which Dr. Parker has offered everyone on opportunity of "auditing" by promising to guide them through it.

A "dissatisfied subscriber" requires, however, that it should be vested, in trustees. But the trustees would either have to content themselves with taking care of a portion of a building, a portion costing about £300, or Dr. Parker would, to increase their trust, have to resign what had cost him alone fully that amount. The great majority of the Shanghae subscribers will hardly fail to see that the latter supposition is really monstrous; and, as to trustees, who would give an amount of personal supervision constituting a guarantee for the best ultimate use of the property as good as is afforded by Dr. Parker's calling, character and past efforts in behalf of the institution? Experience proves that, withthe same funds, very much more will be done by a zealous man, working uncontrolledly in a self selected labor of love, than will result from the hampered and often perfunctory labors of a paid agent;—supposing, for the sake of argument, that the "dissatisfied" of the subscribers were prepared to salary another medical man, after having got this hospital vested in trustees and having disgusted Dr. Parker with it.

In his case, not only has every dollar of the subscriptions been spent for the objects intended, but he has been encouraged, by what he believed to be a generous appreciation of his efforts, to increase his private expenditure and personal exertions. Dr. Parker several times dwelt to me on the fact of the Shanghae mercantile community having subscribed money to his hospital; and this he did with the manner of a man justly gratified by the attention his institution was attracting and by the confidence reposed in him by his countrymen.

Such being his position and such his feelings, the considerate indulgence of the bulk of the subscribers may be fairly claimed for any manifestations of indignation that may have escaped him at this unlooked for public attack. An inexcusable feature in that attack is the fact that it was preceded by no private application. Surely a member of a liberal profession and a medical missionary, whose witnessed labors had attracted the sympathy and the volunteered good offices of a respectable fellow resident, Mr. Winch,—surely such a man was entitled to the common courtesy of a civil request for explanation, before an attempt was made to draw down public opinion upon him in a matter so grave as that of the disposal of monies. Mr. Winch was a daily visitor at my house, if not my guest, at the time he originated the idea of a subscription, and, in his behalf, I must state my conviction that he will feel not a little pained at the extremely ungracious turn given to his well meant endeavours.

Mr. Winch's circular which procured the subscriptions begins, "Dr. Parker has *authorized* the undersigned to receive subscriptions *towards* the building, &c." These terms of themselves imply that the subscriptions were to be unconditioned donations and discountenance the notion that the institution was to be taken out of the control of its founder. Did the subscribers themselves or any of them think about its being vested in trustees? Or did they, after having each thrown in his dollars in aid of a good work, give the matter no further thought at all?

It is certain Dr. Parker never would have accepted the money on any such understanding as that of his giving up the control of his hospital. And doubts having now been raised in his mind as to the original intention of one or more of the subscribers, he has, I learn, resolved to do, what the law would hardly constrain him to do, viz: to hold the whole amount of the monies, expended as above, at the disposal of those who gave them.

As an apology for asking to occupy so much of your space, I would state that it has appeared to me extremely hard that a man should have been so dealt with, who is daily laboring in the very charitable but often repulsive work of a medical missionary, and who is, in that capacity, doing much to support the credit of our country among the Chinese.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS.
British Vice-Consul in Charge at Ningpo during 1857 and 1858.

The following Return of the Trade between Shanghai and Japan, from Nov. 1st, 1858, to March 31st, 1859, is taken, by permission, from the Entries at the Maritime Custom House:—

IMPORTS.

Bees' Wax peculs 4:30, Bicho do Mar 375, Brooms pieces 1,000, Camphor peculs 97:03, Coal 13,038, Dried Fish 1,028:50, Gall Nuts [illegible], Ginseng 527:52, Isinglass 508:41, Medicines 33, Mushrooms 4, Rice 13,026, Seaweed 8,690, Shark's Fins 1,039:90, Silk Piece Goods 0:28, Silk, Raw 52, Soy packages 350 (12,000 bottles), Vegetable Oil peculs 730:14, Vermicilli 433:60, Wax, Japan 4,072, Wheat 728.

RE-IMPORTS.

Indigo peculs 75, Iron 1,348, Iron-wire 33, Lead 740, Muslins pieces 200, Printed Cottons 900, Sugar peculs 1,800, Tin Plates boxes 379, Tortoise Shell cases 2.

EXPORTS.

Alum, peculs 1,106:90, Aniseed 190:72, Asafœtida 3:50, Buffalo's and Sheep's Horns 14:03, Betel-nut 1,204:37, Do. Husk 39:37, Cassia Buds 5:00, Carpetting pieces 2,600, Cloves pcls. 600:37, Cutch 354:30, Cardamoms 31:92, Cinnamon 2:25, Camphor native 2:80, Copper Foil 5:20, Chestnuts 92:30, Clamp Shells 14:30, China Root 2:80, Dates preserved 54, Dye Stuff 60, Ebony 350, Eggs preserved pieces 1,500, Fish Skins peculs 53:70, Galangal 162:79, Gambier 30, Gamboge 19:04, Garro Wood 4:66, Ginseng 13:20, Goat's Hair 34, Gold Thread 4 boxes, Gum Dragon's Blood peculs 1:68, Gum Olibanum 85:72, Gypsum 720, Hartall 127:70, Indian Ink 6, Indigo 163:28, Iron Nail-rod 840, Do. Flat and Bar 412:32, Do. Wire 33, Laka Wood 13, Lead Pig 704, Do. Red 80:20, Do. White 2. Do. Yellow 10, Leather-Ware pieces 183, Liquorice 798:88, Lucraban Seed pcls. 436:72, Mangrove Bark 922, Mats and Matting 2,063 pkgs., Medicines pcls. 2,123:66, Myrrh 2:50, Nutmegs 13:47, Orange Peel 3:60, Paper native 1:91, Pencils Chinese 5,000 pieces, Pepper black pcls. 120:01, Prussian Blue 7:20, Putchuck 53:06, Quicksilver 67:65, Rattans 1,630, Red Wood 1020.38 Rose Do. 500, Rhinoceros' Horn 2:45, Rhubarb 489:76, Sandal Wood 93, Sapan Do. 1,1002, Seaweed 55, Sheep Skins 4,272 pieces, Spelter pcls. 802, Steel 15, Sticlac 30, Sugar 10,507:60, Do. Candy 1,083:50, Tin 385:49, Do. Foil 4:66, Do. Plates 634 boxes, Tortoise Shell pcls. 8:06, Turmeric 81:48, Vermillion 113:35, Window Glass, 27 boxes.

Cambrics 400, Camlets 370, Cottons Fancy 2,897, Do. Dyed 5,460, Do. Printed 11,516, Damasks 1,006, Dimities 200, Drills 420, Handkerchiefs 14,701 doz., Lastings pieces 46, Long Ells 260, Muslins 725, Shirtings Grey 7,000, Do. White 800, Spanish Stripes 297, Twills 300. Velvets and Velveteens 1,718, Woollen and Cotton Mixtures 689.

The Import and Export Trade at the Port of Shanghai, for the year ended 31st December 1858, and a comparison with the same for the year 1857, taken from the returns published at the Maritime Custom House.

IMPORTS.

FOREIGN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURED GOODS—*(value in Shanghai Taels,)* viz:—

Blankets 5,835, Broad Cloths 108, Cambrics 3,564, Camlets 137,640, Dutch Do. 30,993, Imitation Do 2,400, Cottons Dyed 874,508, Do. Fancy 647,161, Do. Printed 410,340, Do. Yarn 495, Damasks 68,360, Dimities 13,500, Domestics British 14,046, Drills *grey* 1,306,987, Fustians 6,600, Ginghams 750, Habit Cloths 84,912, Handkerchiefs 71,063, Jeans 110,442, Lastings 37,263, Do. Imitation 2,800, Long Cloths *grey* 3,577,693, Do. *white* 538,741, Long Ells 237,412, Medium Cloths 47 232, Muslins 23,381, Shirtings American 92,840, Do. British 29,329, Spanish Stripes 426,302, Twills *grey* 27,391, Do. *white* 9,177, T. Cloths 48 yds. 52,648, Do. 24 yds. 275,254, Velvets 105 359, Velveteens 69 472, Woollen and Cotton mixtures 135,787, Cotton Thread 1,415—Total Taels, 9,469,881.

FOREIGN METALS MANUFACTURED AND UNMANUFACTURED, INCLUDING COALS AND FLINTS,—*(value in Shanghai Taels,)* viz:—

Copper Sheathing and Nails 6,839, Do. *yellow* Do. Do. 27,115, Iron Nail-rod and Bar 267,079, Do. unmanufactured 10,046, Do. Wire 12,209, Lead 184,417, Spelter Silesian 14,043, Steel Swedish 4,819, Tin 446,625, Do. Plates 5,169, Coal 371,512, Flints 15,961, Glass 49,755, Quicksilver 7,642—Total Taels, 1,423,231.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, consisting principally of STRAITS AND CHINA PRODUCE,—*(value in Shanghai Taels,)* viz:—

Agar-agar 44,951, Alum 13,981, Anniseed Star 33,212, Arsenic 4,467, Bamboo Shoots 1,945, Do. Ware 4,461, Bean Cake 5,791, Betel-nut 18,470, Do. Husk 2,084, Bicho de Mer *black* and *white* 93,842, Bird's Nests 1st, 2d, and 3d quality 245 479, Brass Foil 22,548, Do. Ware 9,080, Buttons Brass 76,800, Camphor Baroos, clean 15,025, Cardamoms 25,610, Do. Husk of inferior 1,464, Cassia Buds 1,626, Charcoal 2,860, China Ware 6,104, Cinnamon 6,410, Cloves 12,561, Copper Ore 1,311, Cordage 11,700, Dyed Stuff 1,939, Earthen-ware 1,182, Elephant's Teeth 30,064, Fans 62,212, Feathers Kingfisher's 10,468, Fish Dried, Maws, and Skin 11,199, Flower Seeds 10,816, Fruits Dried 1,323, Gambier 2,298, Gamboge 1,433, Ginseng Crude 202,882, Glass or Vitrified Ware 36,329, Glue 12,329, Gold Thread 1,330, Grass Cloth 10,988, Do. Do. Coarse 31,503, Paint Green 1,288, Gum Olibanum 5,658, Hemp 1,142, Do. Inferior 2,286, Hides Buffalo 9,786, Hide Cuttings 1,269, Horns Deer 1,830, Do. Rhinoceros 2,392, Indigo Dry 91,956, Do. Liquid 46,813, Iron-ware 1,212, Ivory-ware 2,307, Land Otter Skins 2,340, Lead Red (Minium), White (Ceruse) and Yellow (Massicot) 35,895, Lichees 18,816, Lily Seeds or Lotus Nuts 1,230, Lucraban Seeds 4,515, Lungngan 39,204, Mangrove Bark 23,774, Mats 6,157, Do. Tea and Silk 39,334, Medicines 86,148, Mussels Dried 109 615, Nut-galls 2,849, Nutmegs 2,757, Oil 8,294, Olives 2,383, Olive Seeds 2,965, Oyster Shell 4,555, Paper Native 49,916, Pearls 1,500, Peel Orange 17,773, Do. Pumelo 2,125, Pepper Black 101,502, Do. White 3,105, Potatoe Flour 38,219, Prawns Dried 25,471, Preserves 22,348, Putchuck 12,161, Rattans 92,173, Rice 2,062,820, Shark's Fins Black and White 32,984, Shoes Cloth 2,294, Silk Floss, Piece Goods, Ribons and Refuse 138,923, Saltpetre 2,908, Skins Beaver 42,000, Do. Sheep's 7,700, Snuff 1,381, Soap 1,545, Sticklac 1,248, Sugar Brown, White, and Candy 2,429 345, Tea *Black* and *Green* 176,006, Tin Foil 16,636, Tinder 4,336, Tobacco Prepared and Leaf 77,145, Tortoise Shell 11,588, Umbrellas 3,108, Varnish or Crude Lacquer 1,099, Vermilion 28,802, Wax White 16,934, Wood—Masts, Spars, Beams, Planks, Piles, Poles, Joists, and Wood-ware 572,540, Do. Fragrant 26,239, Kranjee 50,765, Laka 7,910, Red 19,911, Sandal, 89,346, Sapan 144,315, Camagon 1,598, Ebony 16,583, Garroo 1,398—Total Taels, 7,985,324.

OTHER ARTICLES of less value than Tls. 1,000—viz:

Brooms, Camphor Native, Canes Bamboo, Cassia Twigs, Chalk, Chinaroot, Citron, Cocoanut Shells, Clamp Do., Coir, Copper-ware, Cornelians, Do. Beads, Cow Bezoar Indian, Crocodile Skin, Deer Sinews, Fish Lines, Furs, Galangal, Glass Beads, Ground-nuts, Gum Dragon's Blood, Do. Myrrh, Hides Rhinoceros, Horns Buffalo, Do. Ware, Isinglass, Jade Stone, Joss Ornaments, Do. Sticks, Leather, Do. Articles, Lily Flowers Dried, Mace, Melon Seeds, Mushrooms, Palampores, Pepper Long, Peppermint Oil, Rattans Split, Red Paint, Resin, Rose Maloes, Salt Fish, Samshoo, Sesamum Seeds, Shoe Soles, Snake Skins, Sugar Cane, Tiger's Bones, Tin-ware, Turmeric, Twine, Vegetables Salted—Total Taels, 16,851.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Raw, Thrown, Coarse and Refuse 17,623,197. TEA.—Black and Green 8,966,717.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,—*(value in Shanghai Taels,)* viz:—

Almonds 4,341, Alum white 18,661, Bean Cake 356,384, Bees' wax yellow 3,255, Brass-ware 35,491, Camphor Native 2,076, Carpet and Druggets 6,176, Castor Oil 1,026, China-ware fine 64,003, Do. coarse 6,763, Chesnuts 6,750, Clothing Silk 6,058, Copper Sheating old 2,852, Cotton 374,332, Do. Inferior 70,426, Do. Rags 2,887, Do. Wadding 1,292, Crape 17,612, Dates black 19,358, Do. preserved 6,963, Earthenware 18,979, Eggs preserved 1,397, Embrowdery 3,313, Fans 20,532, Felt Caps 1,157, Fish dried 21,910, Fruits do. 1,661, Fungus or Agaric 8,868, Gauze 3,130, Ginseng 4,496, Glass or Vitrified-ware 3,923, Gold Thread Imitation 26,910, Grass Cloth 1,660, Gypsum 4,311, Hair Goat's 3,644, Hams 15,994, Honey 3,931, Indigo 1,875, Ink India 2,678, Kittysols or Paper Umbrellas 5,384, Lacquered-ware 1,476, Lamp-wicks 1,335, Lily Flowers dried 10,800, Do. Seeds or Lotus Nuts 1,418, Liquorice 2,473, Manure Cakes or Poudrette 11,836, Medicines 53,211, Musk 7,900, Nankeens 1,688,285, Oil Vegetable 13,845, Paper 4,953, Peppermint Oil 1,022, Rhubarb 106,418, Samshoo (Chinese Wine) 5,832, Seaweed 3,755, Sesamum Seed 12,101, Senna 2,624, Silk Cocoons 63,638, Piece Goods 664,702, Tassels 12,520, Thread 18,234, and Silk Worm's Eggs 2,050, Skins Fox, Lamb and Sable 8,700, Straw Braid 6,698, Do. Shoes 9,133, Tallow Animal 4,420, Do. Vegetable 1,018, Tobacco prepared 6,822, Towels 16,052, Vegetables 1,376, Vermicelli 58,155, Water-melon Seeds 4,446, Wax Japan 7,757, Do. White 2,793, White Nuts 1,945, Wool 28,738, Woollen manufactures Native 1,428—Total Taels 30,609,011.

OTHER ARTICLES of less value than 1,000 Taels, viz:—

Bamboo Shoots and Ware, Bone and Horn Ware, Brass Wire, Canes Bamboo, Cassia Buds, Chalk, China Root, Cinnamon, Copper Ware, Cotton Seeds, Do. Twist, Felt Cuttings, Fish Bones and Lines, Ground-nut Cake, Hair Camel's, Horse's and Rabbit's, Hemp Thread, Hogg's Bristles, Horns Goat's, Iron-ware, Leather Green, Do. Articles as Pouches, Purses, &c., Mats, Metal Sheathing old, Mushrooms, Mussels Dried, Oil Paper, Paint Green, Palampores or Cotton Bed Quilts, Paper Manufactures of, Peppermint, Preserves, Rattan-ware, Salt Fish, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Silk Floss and Caps, Sinews Buffalo, Skins Dog, Goat, Land Otter, Rabbit, Sheep and Squirrel, Soot, Straw Hats, Tin Ware, Toys, Trunks Leather, Turmeric, Twine Hemp Soochow, and Manufactures of Wood—Total Taels, 14,748.

SUMMARY, and COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, *from 1st January to 31st December*—

IMPORTS.	1857. Tls.	1858. Tls.
Foreign Cotton and Woollen Manufactured Goods, value,	6,453,115	9,469,881
Foreign Metals manufactured and unmanufactured, &c...	1,523,035	1,423,231
Miscellaneous Articles consisting principally of Straits and China Produce,	6,577,076	8,002,175
Declared value of the Import Trade exclusive of Opium and Treasure,	14,549,226	18,895,247
Estimated value of Opium delivered,	13,081,870	16,164,040
	27,631,096	35,059,287
Treasure—Copper Cash,	1,311,266	121,762
Do. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Vessels *only*	15,093,697	2,371,736
EXPORTS.	1857. Tls.	1858. Tls.
Silk—Raw, Thrown, Coarse and Refuse.	21,697,188	17,623,197
Tea—Black and Green.	9,869,919	8,966,717
Miscellaneous Articles,	1,777,328	4,033,845
Declared value of the Export Trade exclusive of Treasure.	33,344,435	30,623,759
Treasure—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Vessels *only*	1,961,674	5,105,727

TONNAGE INWARD.

	1857. No.	1857. Tons	1858. No.	1858. Tons
British,	302	115,409	290	120,205
American,	61	44,850	97	56,280
Sundry,	270	45,354	367	66,039
	633	205,613	754	242,524

TONNAGE OUTWARD.

	1857. No.	1857. Tons	1858. No.	1858. Tons
British,	169	66,119	174	77,496
American,	35	28,101	56	38,270
Sundry,	94	19,993	148	39,029
	298	114,213	378	154,795

A Comparative Statement for 1857 and 1858, of the principal articles, in quantities and value, will be given, in detail, in our next issue.

(From the Colombo Observer, March 7.)

Every thing promises a prosperous Fishery this year—numberless Merchants, from India, whose externals are true exponents of possessing full purses—have arrived; never did one during the past Fisheries, witness such a concourse of *Comaties* and Natoocottas—Specie to a vast amount has passed the Customs.

Numberless Divers are daily flocking in, arrivals of Diving Boats, above 200. The Superintendent, has personally inspected the Boats, and is now "picking and choosing" at his pleasure.

What foresight has been at work in the present new arrangement, of Offices quarters Bazaars, Cootoos, and Divers' quarters! were it the old arrangement there would be scarce room for the multitude.

It is expected that the price of Oysters, will rise to double the estimate—and there is no room to doubt this, for the Fishery Headmen have sold the expected produce of their stores, at unprecedented prices—The Adigar, his share at £515, the maniagar and other jointly £510—Estimated at about £5 the 1,000 Oysters.

The days are very warm, and heavy dew falls during the night; cases of fever occur amongst the Government clerks.

THE SHANGHAI HOSPITAL.

The following Return includes a small proportion of the actual amount of sickness amongst the shipping in Port, as most of the cases are attended to on board. The prevalent diseases are Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Summer, Inflammation of the Lungs and Rheumatism in Winter, Remittent Fever, Ague, and Small-pox during Spring and Autumn; Cholera attacked some of the seamen, on board ship in 1855, and disappeared till the Summer of 1858 when it carried off a large number, especially amongst the crews of the ships belonging to Singapore which are crowded with badly fed Malays. Most of the cases admitted into Hospital were from French and German vessels.

In 1855.—Fever, Small-pox, Dysentery, and Inflammation of the Lungs, were the most prevalent diseases, the latter is generally very soon fatal when it attacks Natives of India, and many of them die every year owing to neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to see that they are supplied with a sufficient quantity of warm clothing. A man with fracture of both legs was admitted into Hospital, the accident took place 14 days before the ship arrived in Port, and as he was also suffering from Dysentery, he died shortly afterwards. A Malay was sent into Hospital by the Captain of the *Sea Horse*, with mortification of both legs caused by exposure, he was found lying in an outhouse nearly dead, with Inflamation of the lungs, he was in too weak a state to warrant amputation, but ultimately recovered with loss of both legs after having been 173 days in Hospital. Three men from the *Bittern* were admitted, minus a leg each, removed by Messrs. Gordon and Newton, necessitated by wounds received during an engagement with a Piratical fleet in Sheipoo harbour, all terminated favorably.

In 1856.—Bowel complaints as usual formed a large proportion of the cases admitted. A large Hamburgh ship *La Rochelle* was becalmed five weeks on the line, and most of the crew suffered severely in consequence, nine were admitted into Hospital with their limbs contracted from scurvy and unable to walk, they all rapidly recovered the use of their limbs, by living freely on vegetables.

In 1857.—Two cases of paralysis were admitted, in one the right side of the body, and in the other the lower limbs only were paralysed, Galvanism was used but with very little benefit, Strychnine and Mercurials ultimately cured them. An able seaman belonging to the *Auckland* received a gunshot wound of the right arm caused by some fire remaining in the chamber of the gun, and igniting the charge of powder when reloading in firing a salute, the arm and hand were very much injured, but by the constant application of ice the arm was saved, two fingers had to be removed, and another was blown away at the time of the accident. A man was operated upon for Strangulated Hernia the rupture was of fifteen years standing, and had been irreducible for 9 years, and strangulation was caused by over exertion in attempting to lift a cask of beef whilst at work in the hold; all the usual remedies were employed by the Surgeon attending on the ship, without success, the same process was gone through after he was admitted into Hospital with the addition of chloroform still without benefit, and as the symptoms were becoming urgent, the operation was performed with the assistance of Dr. Bell, and Dr. Nelson the Surgeon of the *Pique*, the dissection was very tedious owing to the adhesions which had been formed with the surrounding tissues during the 9 years that the sac had been irreducible, as he was kept fully under the influence of chloroform throughout the operation, on coming to afterwards, he was not aware that the operation had been performed, and recovered rapidly. There was a bad case of frost bite, in which the right leg, and half of the left foot mortified as the man was suffering from confluent Small-pox at the sametime, and very much reduced, no operation could be performed, and the parts were separated as in the last mentioned case by the natural process.

In 1858.—There was a large increase in the number of those diseases which are attributed to malaria, viz: Ague and Dysenterp, and I hope before making my next report, that some steps will have been taken to remove that hot bed of malaria, which has accumulated between the settlement and the river, otherwise sickness will be much increased both ashore and afloat, especially during the hot weather.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D.,
Surgeon of the Hospital.
Shanghai, 28th April, 1859.

"A COMPARATIVE RETURN" OF THE SHANGHAI HOSPITAL, FOR 1855, 1856, 1857, & 1858.

DISEASES.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Admitted.	*Died.*	*Admitted.*	*Died.*	*Admitted.*	*Died.*	*Admitted.*	*Died.*	*Admitted.*	*Discharged.*	*Died.*	
Intermitent fever,	8	—	1	—	12	—	18	—	39	39	—	2 from H. M. S. *Bittern*, 2 from H. M. S. *Nimrod*.
Remittent fever,	12	—	8	—	9	—	2	—	31	31	—	
Continued fever,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	1 from H. M. S. *Retribution*.
Typhoid fever.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	3	Three cases from H. M. S. *Pique*.
Small-pox, conf.,	10	6	2	—	4	2	4	2	20	10	10	Mostly Natives of India.
Small-pox, distinct,	3	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	12	12	—	Admitted principally from men of war.
Sun stroke,	3	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	8	4	4	
Concussion of the Brain,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	5	4	1	
Epilepsy,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	1	1 belonging to the *Pique* died.
Congestion of the Brain,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	
Delirium tremens,	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	5	3	1	1 Remaining.
Meningitis,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Mania,	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	5	3	2	1 Died of Cholera, 1 of Dysentery.
Bronchitis,	4	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	15	14	1	
Pneumonia,	11	5	1	1	5	3	8	1	25	15	9	1 Remaining.
Phthisis,	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	
Cynanche Malig.,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Pericarditis,	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	7	7	—	
Internal Hœmorrhage,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Hœmorroids,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	
Gastritis,	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	2	1	
Diarrhœa,	3	—	1	—	11	—	14	—	29	29	—	Several of these belonged to the *Nimrod*.
Enteritis,	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	
Dysentery,	21	3	31	7	28	4	37	5	117	96	19	2 Remaining. Several from men of war.
Cholera,	2	1	2	—	—	—	7	1	11	9	2	
Ulceration of the Bowels,	4	3	8	5	9	5	10	6	31	10	19	2 Remaining. 1 from the *Encounter*.
Constipation,	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	
Jaundice,	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	
Hepatitis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	—	
Abscess of liver,	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	6	—	5	1 Remaining.
Peritonitis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	—	5	
Nephritis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Ischuria,	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6	6	—	1 from M. H. S. *Pique*.
Gonorhœa,	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	5	5	—	
Orchitis,	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	6	—	
Stricture,	3	—	4	—	10	—	9	—	26	25	—	1 Remaining.
Syphilis,	5	—	4	—	6	—	5	—	20	20	—	
Secondary Syphilis,	7	—	13	—	10	—	10	—	40	39	—	1 Remaining.
General Cachexia,	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Periostitis,	3	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	12	12	—	
Rheumatism,	10	—	12	—	11	—	12	—	45	44	—	1 Remaining. 3 from the *Pique*, 2 from the *Encounter*, 1 [from the U. S. S. *Macedonian*.
Ophthalmia,	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	8	8	—	
Amaurosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	Invalided.
Condylomata,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	
Bubo,	2	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	15	15	—	
Ulcers,	2	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	9	9	—	
Carcinoma,	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	
Phlegmone,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Abscess,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	
Erysipelas,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	
Whitlow,	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	9	9	—	
Contusions,	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	7	—	
Wounds,	3	—	6	—	9	—	8	—	26	26	—	
Fractures,	2	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	9	8	1	Died of Dysentery. 1 belonged to the *Styx*.
Dislocations,	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	5	—	
Sprains,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Hernia,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	
Strangulated Hernia,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	Relieved by an Operation.
Amputations,	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	—	3 from H. M. S. *Bittern*.
Frost Bite,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	3	—	1 Remaining, both legs amputated.
Necrosis,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	
Scurvy,	1	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	15	15	—	
Worms,	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	8	—	
Dyspepsia,	4	—	1	—	7	—	3	—	15	15	—	1 from the *Nimrod*, 1 from the *Pique*.
Gastralgia,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	
General Debility,	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	7	5	1	1 Remaining. 1 from the *Pique*.
Marasmus,	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	
Total,	162	27	131	19	201	24	240	28	743	633	98	12 Remaining in Hospital.
AVERAGE OF DEATHS,	16.01		14.50		11.08		11.20		AVERAGE TO TOTAL ADMITTED 13.05.			

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST,
20th March, 1859.

March ARRIVED FROM
22,—Elshout, (Du. sh.), Bonger, Batavia.
22,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Elmstone, Shanghai.
31,—Nagasaki, (Jap. war-str.) Makisan, Saga.
April
10,—Aramingo, (Am. sh.), Cassan, Shanghai.
11,—Eamont, (Br. sch.), Oliver, Shanghai.
12,—Jacob & Anna, (Du. sch.) Petersen, Shanghai.
12,—Mississippi, (U. S. war-str.), Nicholson, Simoda.

March DEPARTED FOR
20,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq), Jones, Shanghai.
April
10,—Italian, (Br. str.), Webster, Shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *May*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

May 1858.—16 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	78	59	17	67	57
2	74	62	18	70	57
3	75	56	19	65	55
4	65	54	20	68	55
5	81	58	21	71	59
6	—	—	22	69	61
7	—	—	23	65	58
8	73	57	24	71	59
9	76	61	25	73	60
10	83	61	26	72	62
11	67	54	27	69	61
12	61	55	28	71	62
13	62	57	29	69	73
14	70	58	30	71	62
15	71	58	31	69	61
16	70	59			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 72. *Min.* 60
Rainy days 11 71

To be continued monthly.

Hydrographic Notice.
[No. 1.]
CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ¾ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¾ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

---

* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

230—Shirreff (Emily) Intellectual Education, and its influence on the Character and Happiness of Women.
306—Violenzia—a Tragedy.
494—Walpole (Horace) Letters of—9th vol.
702—Townend (Wm.) The descendants of the Stuarts.
703—Elliott (Mrs. Dalrymple) Journal kept during the Great French Revolution.
704—Cornwallis Correspondence (The) Edited by Ross—3 vols.—1859.
1231—Steinmitz, Japan and her People.
1232—Kelly (Wm.) Victoria in 1853 and 1858.
1233—Blakesley (Rev. J. W.) Four months in Algeria.
1846—Bulwer (Sir E. Lytton) What will he do with it?—4 vols.
2321—Frederick the Great and his Merchant—2 vols.
2322—Andrews (A.) The History of British Journalism—2 vols.
2323—Livingstone (Dr.) Cambridge Lectures.
2324—Lola Montez, The Lectures of.
2325—Facts, Failures and Frauds, by D. Morier Evans.
2326—Morley (Hy.) Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.
2327—Dasent (G. W.) Popular tales from the Norse.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 6th April, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
Deane & Son's (late Deane & Adams),
PATENT REVOLVERS,
with latest improvements,
and full Sets of Ammunition.
In Cases completely fitted.
North-China Herald Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Shanghai Almanac for 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

List of Hongs & Residents,
corrected to 31*st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 22	Conradine Lackmann	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Hongkong	Apr 4	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Japan	.. 18	do	Russell and Co
.. 22	Bride of the Seas	B. ship	516	Donald	Japan	.. 18	do	Russell and Co
.. 23	Cicille	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Hongkong	.. 3	Sugar &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 23	Claro	B. bark	401	Sheen	Amoy	.. 7	do	Order
.. 23	Mathilde	Da. brig	123	Claussen	Amoy	.. 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Johanne Kalkmann	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Formosa	.. 11	do	Harkort and Co
.. 23	Collingwood	B. brig	270	Spence	Batavia	Feb 18	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 23	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Cruize	Apr —		Dent and Co
.. 24	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	Swatow	.. 10	Sugar	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 26	Minnihaha	B. ship	785	Brown	Japan	.. 22	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 27	George & Henry	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Swatow	.. —	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 28	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Nagasaki	.. 23	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Nagasaki	.. —	do	Dent and Co.
.. 29	Mencius	B. ship	509	Williamson	Swatow	.. 16	Sugar, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr 22	Egmont	B. ship	767	Gibson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 22	Norden	Swe. sh	612	Windaufra	Amoy	Sundries	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 24	Maryland	A. bark	194	Crosby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Lee [H.M	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo		
.. 26	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	———	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 26	Young Mechanic	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	———	do	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 26	Bintang	Du. sch	258	Cowan	Amoy	Sundries	A. Howard
.. 27	Shanghai	B. str.	760	Gribble	Hongkong*	Silk &Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 27	Mercator	Du. bk	460	Van der Woude	Swatow	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 27	Amiral Baudin	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Martinique	do	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 28	Europa	Bre. sh	770	Ariaans	Hongkong	Tea&Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Ziba	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fuchau	Re-expts	Fletcher and Co
.. 28	Lady Inglis	B. bark	376	Twizell	Swatow	Sun., &c	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 28	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	———	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 28	Maria	Da. bk	304	Ingermann	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Amazone	Apr 12	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co		
Ann Key	Apr 13	B. schr	121	Wilson	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	cld 28th
Anna	Apr 12	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	3d prox.
Arthur	Apr 18	A. bark	554	Hoyt	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Beverley	Apr 16	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Cicille	Apr 23	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Harkort and Co		
Claro	Apr 23	B. bark	401	Sheen	Order		
Cilo	Apr 17	Bre. bk	470	Frobling	Harkort and Co		
Collingwood	Apr 23	B. brig	270	Spence	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Apr 22	Ha. sh	336	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Crest of the Wave	Apr 16	B. ship	776	Steele	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Eamont	Apr 29	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co.	New York	2d prox.
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Fanny Kirchner	Apr 17	Old. bk	428	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
George & Henry	Apr 27	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	461	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co.		
Jacob & Anna	Apr 28	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Johanne Kalkmann	Apr 23	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Harkort and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Kate	Apr 10	B. bark	340	Grange	James Hooper	Auckland	cld 28th
Kingston	Apr 17	B. ship	843	Weeks	Dent and Co		
Livingston	Apr 24	B. ship	535	Prynn	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lobelia	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 27th
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Maria Elizabeth	Apr 16	Du. bk	313	Van der Palk	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Mary & Louisa	Apr 22	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Apr 23	Da. sch	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mencius	Apr 29	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minnihaha	Apr 26	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Myrtle	Apr 10	A. bark	398	Botsford	Captain	Fuchau	cld 29th
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Tung Yu	Apr 7	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Van der Palm	Apr 14	Ned. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Swatow	Early
Wanderer	Apr 18	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
45 *Merchant Vsls.*							

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; Chrysolite, 30th do.; and Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec.; Georgiana, 5th Feby.; and Hersillia, 6th do.
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jan.
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	15	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,163
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bal*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	531
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,581,308	23,735,681	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,184
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,710	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,114	733,397	1,176,511	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126 659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	
Total	23,993,760	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,157
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,500	440,100	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,211
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,267
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255		429,255	1,531
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225 691	381,772	607,463	1,431
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,291
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,593	262,037	715,630	763
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	879
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	.do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,528
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	516	..do	214,152	383,723	597,875	526
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,666	439,662	
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do	580,480	285,595	866,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do	297,768	283,823	581,591	532

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,460
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	418	..do		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,600
.. 21	Ino	895	..do		639,258	639,258	48:94		
Dec 6	Oscar	618	..do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,550
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do		739,903	739,903	23:15		
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do	25,400	536,391	561,791	53,60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do	16,787	607,527	624 314	33:56		3 402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63		2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40		1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *		296 323	296,323			
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do		597,810	597,810			
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97		

* *Vid* Hongkong

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,336
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			294,609
Cleared	Kate	340	Auckland	55,600		55 600

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 21	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,529
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,260
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do...*vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do...*vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	741
.. 7	Aden, str ,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,935
Jan 7	Aden, str ,	812	do	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do	2,199

(*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*)